Amnsements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaudeville. AMERICAN THEATRE—8—Harbor Lights.

ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Evening—Concert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-S-Miss Innocence Abroad. CASINO ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Shaft No. 2.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-A Night Off. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aur FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15 The Mikado.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-8-Coon Hollow. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vandeville

LYCEUM THEATRE-S:13-The Victoria Cross.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Afternoon and Evening-Sousa's Band-Evening Islia Rookh. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball

STAR THEATRE-8:15-The Crossroads of Life.

Index 1	lo	Advertisements.	
	Page11 - 12 - 13 - 9 - 8 - 9 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 9	Col. Page C 6 Hotels S 8 Instruction S 8 Law Schools S 9 Law Schools S 1 Lest and Found II 1 Macriages & Deaths I 1 Miscellaneous 9 4 New Publications 9 4 New Publications 11 Proposals II 67 Real Estate S 8 Railroads 10 5 Special Notices 1 34 School Agencies S 3 Steamboats 11 5 Summer Results 8 5 Trackers 8	5-6 1-4 6
Horses & Carriages.		4 The Turf	5-6

Business Motices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW

No. 111 Pelton-st., N. T. Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$0.00; none better at any price. 609 and 811 Broadway, between

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

stated.
CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subgeriber. Readers are better served by buying their

owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE -Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassaust, New-York, Main uptown office, 1.242 Breadway, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York,
European Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England. BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES.

152 6th-ave., s. e. co. 23d-s.
152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.
154 Columbus-ave., near Wert 66th-st.
165 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
20 West 14th-st., near 6th-ave.
257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1323 3d-ave., between 7th and 76th ats.
1,328 3d-ave., between 7th and 7th sts.
1,328 3d-ave., near 61st-s.
150 East 47th-st., corner 3d-ave.

New-Hork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign -I.1 Yuna has been made commanderin-chief of the Chinese forces; many Japanese are leaving Shanghai for home, ==== The Britannia's engagements on the western coast of England have been cancelled; the Goulds may insist on the race for the Cape May Cup being sailed. = The Dutch expedition against the island of Lombok, East Indies, has been defeated. by the natives. Congress.-The new Tariff bill became a law

without the President's signature; the President wrote a letter to Mr. Catchings explaining his dent, according to report, that he must either failure to act in the case, ==== No quorum was sign or veto, and not be a coward, he gave adpresent in either house, and only a little routine vice which the President will have bitter reason ness was transacted.

the National Labor Commission in Chicago. The National Convention of the Knights of Pythias was formally opened in Washington with a speech by Vice-President Stevenson. == Congressman Shaw, of the VIIth Wisconsin District, is dead. ==== The closing exercises of the assembly season at Chautauqua were held. Amateur boat races were held in the harbor of Newport, R. I. ==== Goodbody, the Irish champion, defeated Larned in the tennis finals at Newport. - President Choate made a speech in the Constitutional Convention urging the separation of municipal and National and State elections.

City and Suburban.-An Italian stabbed a fellow workman near Port Jefferson, L. I., and was almost lynched by his companions. == Ex-Police Captain Doherty took the first step looking toward his reinstatement on the force. = Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Derfargilla, The Sage, Roche, Domino, Chattanooga, Watterson. === Distilling was the only stock which was at all prominent. It furnished about a half of the total business. Industrial stocks lost some thing, but otherwise final changes were advances.

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 69,

Pedestrians who have been obliged lately to walk through the district of the city given over to the wholesale jobbers in fruits and groceries will learn with surprise that the ordinances against the blockading of sidewalks are now being enforced. There are many blocks in which the only open thoroughfare is through the middle of the streets, and the only way to secure uninterrupted progress is to follow in the wake of a big truck. Doubtless the levying of assessments by the police has ceased, but it is not easy to see how the pedestrians have been materially advantaged thereby. Their rights are not respected any more now than they used to be under the pre-Lexowian régime.

It must occur to all who read the interview with Mr. Goff published to-day that the Inquisitor-General of the Lexow Committee is not half so good a witness as he is an examiner. He talks pleasantly enough about the Adirondack Mountains, and has evidently benefited by association with a nonagenarian who has attested his wisdom by reading The Tribune for more than half a century; but he is not prolific of information about his purposes in regard to the police investigation. They will be disclosed in due season, however, and will doubtless be found full of pith and interest. After all, it is refreshing sometimes to meet a man who can keep his counsel, especially if it be to the advantage of the public that he do so. Mr. Goff may hold his peace in seven languages so he make

Every lover of true sport will deplore the fact if the enterprise of the Messrs, Gould in taking the Vigilant to British waters should come to the end which now threatens. The exhibition of amiable rivalry, pluck and friendly feeling which marked the early contests between the Vigilant and Britannia was a gracious spectacle. Pity that it should have given way to the state of things which seems to exist now. No British sportsman actuated by the traditional love for fair play will give ear for a moment to the charge so gratuitously made against the Vigilant, or will consider the struggle for supremacy

between the two yachts over until a race has been had for the Cape May Cup. Mr. Howard gagements that stand in the way if the Prince physical health of those who habitually adopt of Wales desires a race at once for the trophy and confusion.

There was a time when it would have been

looked upon as a singular notion that Demoeratic interests might be promoted by raising the price of whiskey; but "Time's tectotum, if you spin it," brings about many paradoxical results, and just now the potency of the combined producers is greater with the political powers that be than that of the multitudinous units that make up the consumers. It required great courage to be the trustee of the Whiskey Trust, but that courage was found lodged in the soul of the man whose virtue in this respect was joyously acclaimed ten years ago by the eminent Democratic statesman who, immediately after the Chicago Convention, broke forth with the pious ejaculation: "Thank God! We've got a candidate with a neck like a bull!" It was urged that such physical robustness would enable Mr. Cleveland to withstand the assaults of the office-seekers. But the insidious advance of the trusts could only be met by something better than muscular development, and in that quality the brave man proves to be poor indeed.

THE BILL OF SALE RATIFIED.

The Tariff bill has become a law, and the roll of dishonor is complete. Three distinct decisions divide the shame. In the Senate caucus fortythree Democrats blindly bound themselves to support any Bill of Sale that could be negoti- not examples be set for them to follow? Amid The House caucus bound Democratic Representatives to pass the infamous bill with- another kind, to show people how to bestride out a change. The President had not the manhood to send the measure back to Congress for correction. Of the three he loses most. Nobody expected courage or manhood from House or Senate, and yet they did not shrink from doing the indecent thing. He had not the fortitude to do anything. Mr. Cleveland shows himself the fitting leader of his party. Its incompetence and cowardice made it unable to do what it promised, or even what it wished and tried to do. He has not character enough to veto or to sign a bill the perfidy and dishonor of veto it, as he was morally bound to do after which he has publicly declared. It will stand, writing the Wilson letter of July 2. His fellow-Tribune from a newsdexler.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk. this tariff of 1894, not only as a monument of citizens will not thin's any the better of him ground that the bill was to him better than no bill, and most of his partisans would have approved. He might have vetoed, and every man who cares for honesty in government would have approved. But, although whipped and humiliated as no other President ever has been, he lacks manhood even for real resistance. In trying to state why, in his letter to Mr.

Catchings, the President undertook a task much

too hard for him. His sole excuse for refusing a veto is that he w'll not separate from his party. Ten times in one letter this President, supported by many as a non-partisan, brings in 'my party," Democratic organization, ideas, hopes and councils, in explaining why he does not sign a bill passed by Democrats, which he pronounces a shame to them. Nothing it was possible for him to say can alter the fact that he permits this odious and corrupt measure to become a law. He alone had absolute power to defeat corruption, and refused. If it is honest, decent and upright for him, it was as much so for every man in either house to vote for it as the only tariff which could be passed. Branding them with perfidy and dishenor, he gives them the right to laugh at his Pharisaic pretence of superior decency. Nor does anything he can say alter the fact that, in refusing to sign the bill, he stamps it as an indecent and corrupt thing which Congress could not honestly pass. If the trusts and combinations, as he says, can "never be forgotten nor forgiven," and have raised "an issue involving the integrity and safety of American institutions," what place has he on the wrong side in that issue? When Senator Palmer sent word to the Presi to remember. Of all courses he has selected the Domestic.—George M. Pullman testified before least manly, and the one most calculated to dispel the notion that he is anything but a small partisan, overvain and fond of cant, but consciously too empty to stand alone.

The one excuse which business men have urged for refusing a veto the President takes away by declaring that the bill cannot settle anything, but is a "vantage-ground from which "must be waged further aggressive operations "against" Protection. He will find that corrup tion and dishonor form a poor vantage-ground. Since the fight must go on, it will be decided by Americans who believe in honest government, and by practical men who see that a de- demanding "not less carnestly that no stress of cent protective tariff can be framed only by Protectionists.

The latest and crowning fruit of Democratic statesmanship is a bill which, as Mr. Mills declared, not a thousand men in the United States desired to have passed. If Democrats must pass any bill, Republicans could not have hoped that they would pass any worse than this, foul as it is with corruption and shame. Only indecent selfishness made Democrats willing to accept it, in the belief that their ignorant friends would think any bill better than no bill. But no sincere believer in either party, no honest man who cares for American self-government, wanted his principles or his country so dishonored. And the President knew how vile and bad the measure was, shouted out its shame to the whole country when he imagined that some frivolous change would give him a shallow seeming of personal success, and in the end was too sulky to sign and too thoroughly whipped to veto. Or will history conclude that his early advocacy of a duty on sugar, and the zealous co-operation of his Secretary with the men who bought the Senate, furnish the true explanation and that the Whiskey and Sugar trusts own him as much as they own the Senate? It matters little. He will not be a large figure in polities hereafter.

GOOD ROADS AND GOOD RIDING. The "Good Roads Tournament" of wheelmen at Asbury Park this week will be a good thing. Any action that tends toward the improvement of our highways is, to that extent, commendable; and it is perfectly legitimate for the wheelmer to celebrate their achievements in that direction. Probably no other set of people in the community have done so much for the cause of largely from selfish motives; the manufacturers to advertise their business and to secure conditions amid which that business will more great comfort and enjoyment. But even in that view of the case they have done well, for the good results of their selfish zeal are beneficent to the whole community as well as to them, and are which wheelmen have so largely secured are used by others ten times, a hundred times, more than by the wheelmen themselves. If this be selfishness, let us have more of it!

But the tournament, while celebrating good things done, and promising the doing of yet more of them, may in another important respect do actual harm. The famous fast riders of the country will be there. They will race with each other and against time. They will ride machines designed expressly for racing. They will assume the attitude in which, as they well know, their power of leverage on the pedals is forest cultivation, feasible and advantageous rick,"-in 1874,-and he introduced the first of

their bodies least. That attitude is not only Gould's expressed willingness to cancel all en- beyond dispute or question injurious to the it. Assumed occasionally for a short time, in a ought to cover his English traducers with shame rink or on a rac-track, it may be tolerated; as people at such times tolerate the costumes of the contestants. But assumed habitually by ordinary riders on ordinary streets, it is an evil and an abomination of which no characterization can be too harsh. It is just as bad to ride on the avenue or through the park in such an attitude as it would be to stroll along Broadway in a bathing suit; and it is a pity it cannot be made technically and legally as much a misdemeanor.

Now the trouble is that at this "Good Roads Tournament," as at every other public exhibition of expert riding, there will be among the spectators a lot of shallow-pated youths who also, after a fashion, ride bicycles. They will observe the attitude of the racers. And they will think that by humping themselves up like colle-smitten monkeys they will themselves be racers, or will make people think they are. They will think it "looks smart" to ride that way, and they will ride that way, and the long-suffering public will be forced to endure the repulsive spectacle. We would not, of course, even for so weighty a cause as this, suggest that the tournament be abandoned. On the contrary, we wish it great success, and regard with favor and interest all efforts made to increase the speed at which wheelmen can ride. But while the few who ride fast are encouraged, why should the vast majority, who ride for exercise, health and pleasure, be forgotten? Why should all this racing, why not have some riding of the wheel naturally, gracefully, healthfully? Success to the "Good Roads Tournament"; but, insomuch as men are more than highways, more success to a Good Riding Tournament!

BRANDED BY HIMSELF.

The President for the first time since he sent a substitute to the war has sneaked out of his obligations to the country. He has not signed the Gorman bill, but his responsibility for its enactment cannot be shirked by his neglect to for this contemptible effort to save his dignity and to evade his public duty.

In the Wilson letter the President said Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff "reformer knows that this bill in its present form, and as it will be submitted to the con "ference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which 'in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in 'our day of triumph, and which in its promise "of accomplishment is so interwoven with Dem-"ocratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause of the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and "party dishonor." The President by his neglect to veto the bill arraigns himself before the American people. He pleads guilty to the charge of abandoning the cause of which he has been the leader. He brands himself with the shameful and degrading words, "perfidy" and "dishonor."

In the same Wilson letter the President con tended with great force that "this question of "free raw material does not admit of adjust "ment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic prin ciple and Democratic good faith." Continuing with characteristic fervor and earnestness, he remarked: "It must be admitted that no tariff neasure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw material. In the circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to de tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around italists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and "violations of principles?" In allowing Demo cratic principles to be compromised, and in condoning this breach of party faith, the Presiden turns his back upon the people whom he does not dare to face. How can he look any honest American citizen in the eyes after "indulging "in such outrageous discriminations and viola-'tions of principles"?

In the same Wilson letter the President described the Democracy as pleading for the speedy completion of tariff legislation, but as "necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles." how completely the President has cut himself off from apology or defence in those words, "no stress of necessity." He has allowed a bill in volving, according to his own deliberate confession, cowardly abandonment of principles to become a law, when he has described the Democracy of the land as pleading with those whom they trust to resist the temptation to do exactly what he has done. Under "no stress of necessity" ought the President to have placed himself in so humiliating and dishonorable a position.

Who will ever again say that President Cleve land is either courageous, or consistent, or hon orable in his public relations, or in any respect better than his party?

THE FORESTS. It is possible that the estimate put by future generations upon the work of the Consitutional Convention of 1894 will depend to a considerable extent upon its action concerning forest preservation. Mr. McClure, in behalf of the special committee charged with this matter, has reported the following resolution: "The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserves, shall be for-"ever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not "nor shall the timber thereon be sold." This resolution is essentially a reversal of the policy upon which the State has entered within the last two years under the operation of a law de signed to protect the forests from destruction and to promote their utility. The Forest Commission is now authorized by statute to agrewith owners of wooded tracts in the Adirondack region that they shall not remove the timber good roads as they. They may have done so upon them excepting under conditions imposed by the State, in consideration of protection furnished by the State and exemption from taxation; and also to sell the right to cut and rely prosper, and the riders to promote their own move timber above twelve inches in diameter on State lands. It was represented in support of this law that large tracts of forest could be practically included in the preserve by such agreements with private owners, and that the injurious to no one. Indeed, the good roads sale of timber on State lands under the restrictions imposed would benefit rather than infure that which was left, besides producing a handsome revenue. Standing spruce exceeding twelve State land during the year 1893, and the operation of the law was officially pronounced to be satisfactory.

But the approval of the law and of the work of the commission was not universal, and some vigorous protests were made through the press It was asserted by men familiar with the region and of unquestioned sincerity that this sort of

Indescribably awkward, ugly and offensive; it is last January in these words: "Any deduction "from the growing of trees in rich alluvial soils "in a favoring climate to show that they can be "usefully produced and reproduced in this mountain region, in this thin, sterile and vegetable deposit, leads to a delusive fallacy. Any such conclusion ignores wholly the vital and essen-"tial difference in physical conditions," Our correspondent went on to say that the covering of the forest floor, deposited by Nature through long ages as a reservoir for the storage of the water supply, was not only imperilled but devoted to certain destruction by the provision of the law permitting the removal of the large evergreen trees, which now steadily contribute to and shelter this vegetable envelope. This view has been urged upon the attention of the Convention by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation through a special committee, whose report now published is remarkably interesting and impressive. The Special Committee on Forest Preservation of the Constitutional Convention has doubtless been influenced by this report in determining and recommending that the forest preserve of the State shall be maintained intact forever.

It is noteworthy, however, that the American Forestry Association, now in session in the White Mountains, has unanimously disapproved this report of the McClure Committee at Albany, for reasons which we have not seen set forth, and which may not be sufficiently summarized in the declaration of several speakers that the details of forestry regulations have no place in constitutions. If in fact this is the association's chief argument, its condemnation of the proposed amendment governing the North Woods is not a sufficient guide to the Convention. The intelligent and observant citizens of this State are intensely interested in preserving so far as is now possible those natural conditions which have made the Adirondacks incalculably valuable. And we venture to say that a constitutional mandate which should accomplish that object would be regarded by them as an almost priceless addition to the organic law, even though theoretical objections to it on the score of propriety might be plausibly maintained. We are aware that disinterested persons whose opinions are deserving of respect believe that the North Woods can be cultivated with even better results than would accrue from letting them alone, and perhaps the question has not been settled to the satisfaction of those who are most competent to discuss it. Moreover, the State cannot deal with the practical problem as it might if it owned all or most of the Adirondack region. The smallness of its possessions there, the need of increasing them, and the desirability of combining with private owners on the best obtainable terms, complicate the case. But, on the whole, we are inclined to think that there is less danger of irretrievable less in the rigid prohibition of the proposed amendment than in leaving the forests entirely at the mercy of Legislatures and commissions.

AUGUSTIN DALY.

One day last week brought the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Augustin Daly's beginning as a theatrical manager, and therewithal it brought to him the cordial greetings and good wishes of many friends, and it may well inspire pleasant thoughts, both upon their part and upon his. The reflections of a manager who, for so long a time, has sustained himself upon the flood-tide of public favor in this capital cannot be otherwise than agreeable to his selfrespect and his sense of gratiaed ambition. Mr. Daly, from the outset, aimed at the establish ment of a theatre of the first order a theatre equipped with the best stock company that judgment could organize and liberality obtain, and devoted to plays of the best kind. From that purpose, while judiciously considerate of the caprices of popular taste, he has never swerved; and as he gazes backward along the ever-lengthening track of his endeavor he cannot fail to perceive, and to rejoice in the pereption, that while many fashions have bloomed and faded, and many evanescent favorites risen and declined, the intellectual principle of conduct has been victorious; and that devotion to an ideal of art and of public duty has been rewarded. Much is said, by moralists, about the the iron ore and coal of corporations and cap | choice between good and bad in human life, but, truly, as a matter of fact, the man who holds fast by the intellect does so without choice and because to do so is an instinct of his nature. It was very fortunate for the stage and for the community that, in the general disintegration and headlong drift of theatrical affairs which followed the Civil War, so much equally of opportunity and power passed into the hands of a man whose impulse was right, and whose sense of duty to the dramatic art and to the public were one with his desire. The period of twenty-five years just ended has endured much theatrical levity and vulgarity, but the pleasures provided by this manager have often been exalted and have always been refined. The record of Mr. Daly's achievements as a

theatrical manager, indeed, when minutely examined, would amply substantiate his title to be ranked as the practical leader of the American stage. Almost every important movement that has been made in our theatre, within the last quarter of a century, owes its impulse to him. It was Mr. Daly who introduced, in succession, the sentimental drama of France and the farcical comedy of Germany. He it was who, as the elder race of play-goers began to die out and as Wal lack's Theatre began to decline, set the example of organizing a great company, inclusive of the best of the old actors and the most auspicious of the new. To him was due the production of Herr Mosenthal's "Deborah" in America, and the brilliant success of Miss Kate Bateman, in the well-remembered character of 'Leah, the Forsaken"-thirty-two years ago. While yet a youth he adapted plays for Mrs. John Wood, Mme. Methna-Scheller, Rose Eytinge, and Avonia Jones. He was the earliest adapter of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," and he had a principal hand in converting Henry Ward Beecher's novel of "Norwood" into a play, in days when the name of Beecher was a watchword for the public enthusiasm. As a writer of original dramas he was very early in the field, and he startled and vivified a period of routine and imitation, by his celerity in the choice and the use of living topics, and by the ardor of his inventive faculty and the courage of his business enterprise. His melodrama of "Under the Gaslight," produced in 1867, containing the res cue from death upon the railway track, proved the precursor of a long line of sensation plays upon American subjects. His "Flash of Lightning," in 1868, was another success in the same field, and his play of "Pique" still continues to be the best of American domestic dramas. During his first season as a manager, that of 1869-70, when he had to contend against the rivalry of Booth's Theatre and of Wallack's, he produced twenty-three plays, of which three were by Shakespeare, and every one of his revivals was conscientiously planned and sumptuously accomplished. He presented that fine tragedian, E. L. Davenport, when at his best; and those who saw Davenport's impersonation of Sir Giles Overreach, when given at Daly's Theatre in Twenty-fourth-st., saw a veritable wonder of inches in diameter was sold on 17,468 acres of acting, which will not be forgotten. He brought out Mrs. Scott-Siddons in Shakespearlan tragedy and comedy, at a time when that lovely woman was in the prime of her beauty. He managed engagements of John Brougham, George L. Fox, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, E. A. Sothern, Mile. Aimee, Adelaide Neilson, Charles Mathews and Fechter. 'He was the first to present the noble Spanish play of "Yo-

A writer in The Tribune expressed this view | covered and fostered the talents of Clara Morris, Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Catherine Lewis, Kate Claxton, Sara Jewett, James Lewis, and John Drew, and it is to his wise guidance and bold enterprise that the public owes its enjoyment of the genius and success of Ada Rehan. His revivals of Old Comedy and his presentations of the plays of Shakespeare are among the most careful, tasteful, and beautiful that have been accomplished. He has started and established three theatres in New-York, has conducted prosperous performances all across the confinent, on the Pacific Coast, and in Germany and France, and he has performed the almost incredible feat of establishing

a new theatre in the city of London. This is a remarkable career. It must have involved great labor. It implies extraordinary foresight and stendfast adherence to a definite purpose, combined with noble ambition, unswerving energy, tireless patience, and that staying power which is never found save in association with strong character, and which is the sure foundation of all true success. It is a career honorable to the manager and useful and impressive to society, and, while brilliant with good deeds well done, it is the augury of much beneficent achievement in the maturity and repose of developed powers and assured repute.

It is now the party perfidy law-and by sufferance of President Cleveland.

One thing which our Democratic friends should understand thus early in the game is that the Republican candidate for Governor this year is going to be nominated by the Republican party. Any impression that the task would be sublet to outsiders is entirely incorrect and misleading.

The enactment of the popgun bills by the House right after it had ratified the Gorman bill embodying flatly contradictory principles enabled that body to go on record as saying to Mr. Gorman: "Sir, we have eaten crow as you commanded us, and we have grovelled, crawled in the dirt and humilitated ourselves as you insisted we should, but we take this occasion to declare that any man who says we enjoyed it is no gentleman." For a lot of statesmen whose souls were scratched, scarred and covered with a great variety of bruises, there was doubtless a considerable degree of inexpensive comfort in that sort of salve.

That the British consular court of inquiry which has been investigating at Shanghai the circumstances of the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow-Shing by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa should have decided that the Japanese commander was justified in his action was a foregone conclusion to any one who has taken the trouble calmly and dispassionately to consider the case. While it is perfectly true that the Kow-Shing was flying the British flag, there can be no doubt that she was carrying munitions of war and troops. Now, neither the British flag nor any other, for that matter, can, according to international law, cover the conveyance of contraband of war by neutrals in time of war. There remains the point as to whether or no a state of war was prevailing at the time. It is true that there had been no formal declaration, but surely an overt act of war must be regarded as the equivalent thereof; for there is nothing to prevent two Powers from being well at war with one another and to go on fighting without any formal declaration. Under the circumstances it is manifest that the British ship Kow-Shing was violating international law on the subject of neutrality, and that neither its owners nor the British Government have any ground upon which to make a demand for compensation from Japan.

What is the difference between the perfidy of a party and the perfidy of a President elected by

The Democrats in this State are taking a good deal more interest in the Republican candidates for the nomination for Governor than in their own candidates. Thus do they admit that the election is a foregone conclusion.

So the Hon, John E. Russell is going to accept the doubtful honor of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts again. It is to be hoped that he will begin work early in getting his voice flexible. Last year in order to accomplish this result he resorted to shouting across pond to his hired man on the other side, no loubt thinking the while of Demosthenes declaiming by the shore of the many-sounding sea. By all accounts Mr. Russell worked up considerable voice-flexibility before the campaign closed, but this time he will have the great advantage of beginning early. Just why a Democratic candidate for Governor of the Old Bay State needs a flexible voice has not been explained, but Russell knows and the country is waiting to see him pitch in. A voice of that description is all that he is likely to get out of the campaign, but that is something. Flushing as well as Long Island City is stirred

up on the subject of the soft coal burned in the engines of the Long Island Railroad, The practice is a most offensive one. It is to be hoped that the people who have entered on this crusade will keep it up until they win a decisive victory.

"The Americans must be uncommonly fond of xaminations when commodores cannot be made admirals without undergoing one," remarked an English admiral a few days ago, after reading a review of the recent proceedings for promoting several commodores and rettring them as admirals in order that Commodore Erben might be promoted before he should reach the retiring age next month. The examination of each of these officers is required by the United States statutes, which provide that in time of peace no commodore can be promoted until he shall be examined as to his mental, moral and professional fitness to perform all his duties at sea. And yet the English admiral only wonders what it means; why an elderly commodore should be examined at all, and if such examination is required. In what subjects. Naval regulations and Congress have commanded the procedure.

John W. Goff comes back in good condition to go on with the Lexow Committee's work, and the spirits of corrupt police officials are corre-

Some moralist is getting ready to point to the suicide of William Day, the champion amateur runner. Day was undoubteely one of the most remarkable athletes of his time, and his fleetness of foot made him famous. If his moral fibre had been as strong and wiry as his muscles he would not be mourned to-day. Overindulgence in athletic sports had nothing to do with Day's death. He became an athletic hero and he fell a victim, as so many others do, to hero worship. Will not our young athletes heed the lesson?

With a sufficient number of pneumatic guns capable of throwing half a ton of dynamite to some hundreds of feet into the air, like that one tested at Sandy Hook a day or two ago, the American Eagle ought for the present to be able to roost in security, so far, at any rate, as his coast line is concerned.

Holman has been nominated for Congress again, though it is doubtful whether he has not outlived his usefulness. He is a man with a hobby and he has ridden it to death. It was well enough for a time for a Congressman to keep a constant watch against needless expenditures. and no doubt Holman enjoyed a certain pride in the title which he won of "Watch Dog of the But the thing has been carried too far. Holmanism has become synohymous with greatest and the atmospheric resistance against elsewhere, was ruinous to the North Woods. the comedies of Mr. Bronson Howard. He dis- cheeseparing, and if Holman could have his way

many really necessary expenditures would not be made. Holman will, we suppose, be re-el but in the Republican LIVth Congress he will be kept in the background, which is the most fitting place for him. The further back the better,

PERSONAL.

The widow of Senator Hearst, of California, said to be the most heavily insured woman in this country. She has policies amounting to \$300,000 as

General Pousargues, who has just been placed on the retired list of the French army, enjoys the die. tinction of having been the first to introduce M. Clémenceau to the delights of duelling, of which the French statesman has since tasted so freely. The challenge came from Major Pousargues over a divergence of testimony in a court-martial at Versailles in 1871, whereupon Clémenceau called the officer a liar. A meeting, of course, ensued, he which Pousargues received a builet wound in his

Ex-Congressman George West, of Ballston and Round Lake, will sail for England on Wednesday. He is going to make an inspection of the mills there which he purchased a few years ago, and in which, fifty years ago, when he was only eleven years old, he had to work.

Mrs. Chika Sakurai, the brilliant Japanese woman who visited Chicago last autumn as a delegate from Japan to the W. C. T. U., is visiting Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me. Mrs. Sakurai is the founder of the first school in Tokio for the the tounder of the first school in Tokio for the Christian education of the native women—at the time it was established a new departure which is said to have revolutionized the whole system of education for women in Japan. She was afterward called to the principalship of the Presbyterian school for girls at Osaka.

Norman L. Freeman, who died last week at Springfield, Ill., had been official reporter of the Illinois Supreme Court for thirty-one years, and was con-sidered one of the ablest of such officials in the country. During his term of service Mr. Freeman had compiled and issued 120 volumes of reports, cov-ering over 7.00 cases. On the completion of his 100th volume, in 1882, the Bar of Sangamon County cele-brated the occasion by a dinner, at which Senator (then Governor) Cuilom presided.

The neighbors of the present Lord Tennyson think he is a great poet. One of them recently remarked to a stranger: "He carries on the business now."

Senator Don Cameron has been resting for a few eeks at Berkeley Springs, Va. Last week he made a tour in the private car of Vice-President King, of a tour in the private car of value to several place the Ealtimore and Ohio Railroad, to several place the Ealtimore and Ohio Railroad, to several place of interest, including the Luray Cave. with him as guests Congressman and Mrs. Rep-burn, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. E. M. Stoughton, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Orth, and General and Mrs. Flagler, of Washington. Utica, N. Y., Aug. 27.-Ex-Senator Warner Miller

left his home at Herkimer to-day for New-York, where he will remain until Thursday.

Tiffin, Ohio, Aug. 27.—General William H. Gibson is seriously ill, and has been taken to a sanitarium in Green Springs. His home is on the bank of in Green Springs. His home is on the the Sandusky River, and the low stage of the water has turned the bed of the stream into a hotbed of malaria, hence the General's illness. Since his re-moval to the springs, however, a change for the better has been noticed.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The oldest Catholic church in New-England is at Damariscotta Mills, Me., and was built more than 100 years ago. It is still occupied for religious purposes one Sunday in each month. The interior is said to be decorated and furnished like a draw-

A Bear Movement.—Visitor—Your church is a beauty. That handsome house next door is the pasonage, I presume.

Deacon De Good—N-o. Fact is, the parsonage is some distance uptown, but we intend to make an offer for one of these nearby residences soon.

"The price will be high, no doubt."

"Um—I think not. We sha'n't try to buy until after our new chimes are put in."—(New-Iork Weekly.

Heat holidays have now been established by law in the public schools of Switzerland, and our edu-cational authorities might do worse than take a hint from this enterprising and progressive little Republic, which for centuries has been famed for

its enlightenment and common-sense. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the ther mometer goes above a certain point. sensible regulation to be adopted in this country steps would have to be taken to safeguard the thermometers from being nefariously doctored by the enterprising American schoolboy. "Why don't you get a boy to keep your deak in order" inquired the caller. "It looks awfully

"I keep it this way," said the man at the desk,
"I keep it this way," said the man at the desk,
"to show that I'm always busy,"
"But why—Oh, I see! Good day!"—(Chicago Trib-

It is generally supposed that the designation of the streets in Washington by numbers and letters makes perfectly clear in what part of the city any given address can be found. Yet "The Baltimore Sun's" corespondent complains that Washington is beginning to be as badly off as Lendon in respect of duplicate street names. He says that Washington has five King streets or places, eight Madison streets or alleys, seven thoroughfares named after Grant six after Lincoln, six after Jackson, six after Washington, five after Pierce and many duplicates of small streets named after residents of local note. besides six Prospects, eight Pleasant thorough fares and six "T" streets or alloys and about 000 hundred duplicates of other names, fair or foul.

The brewing of lager beer in this country was begin about fifty years ago in the outskirts of Philesen and porter that browery products were entirely ale and porter. Now, however, nearly all the outskirts and porter that year amounted to 33 322 000 barres to so I lager. Each barrel contains 248 pints, or is of lager. Each barrel contains 248 pints, or lagers, therefore, according to the latest internal The brewing of lager beer in this country gun about fifty years ago in the outskirts of delphia. Before that brewery products were ale and porter. Now, however, nearly all toput, which last year amounted to 33.822.000 is of lager. Each barrel contains 248 plnts, glasses; therefore, according to the latest revenue returns, there was made and sold a an average of a glass of beer for every work to every man, woman and child in the States.—(Kate Field's Washington. The appearance of Mensrs. Brodie and Corbett all

'actors" reminds "The Boston Journal" that the present condition of the stage is but a repetition of history, and that the world does not change much. Dr. Doran, in his "History of the English Stage" speaks thus of the end of the seventeenh century: "The century closed ill for the stage. Congreve's play. The Way of the World, failed to give it any lustre. Dancers, tumblers, strong men and quadrupeds were called in to attract the town; and the elephant at the Great Mogul, in Fleet-st., 'drew' to such an extent that he would have been brought on the stage but for the opinion of a master carpenter that he would pull the house down." And it is set down that the treasuries at both Covent Garden and Drury Lane were well nigh empty, owing to the rage of the town for

A father of some marriageable daughters not far from here had occasion to have a sofa uphoistered, and here is a list of what was found between the back and cushion: Forty-seven hairpins, 18 suspender buttons, 3 mustache combs, 13 needles, 5 cigarettes, 8 photographs, 217 pins, 78 grains of coffee, 46 cloves, 27 carf buttons, 6 pocket knives, 15 poker chips, a vial of homeopathic medicine, 31 umps of chewing gum, 50 toothpicks, 28 matches, 19 colar buttons, 11 neckties, 2 love letters, a few pieces of candy, 2 dimes, 3 quarters, 1 nickel, 4 buckles, 5 lead pencils, 1 pen and 4 button hooks.

To what extent Spain is still under the influence To what extent Spain is still under the influence of mediaeval laws and restrictions which hamper its progress and development, may be gathered from the fact that among other imposts which the taxpayer is called upon to pay, is that entitled "The Crusado," which was originally instituted for the purpose of providing funds for the Crusades, and which has remained in existence ever since. Its proceeds are now applied to the ever since. Its proceeds are now applied to the repair of churches, the payment of the stipend of the clergy and other ecclesiastic purposes.

Mamma-What was the sermon about this more ing, Willie? Willie-Well, I guess it was tellin' about cash

Mamma—What did the minister say about them?
Willie—Nothin', but his text was: "All the days
of my appointed time will I wait, till my change
come."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

The season for hop-picking will ope New-York next week, and an army of women and children are preparing to have their annual outing given up to hop-picking. Although the hours are long and the work is hard the pickers regard it as a vacation. The hop-growers note that the applicants this year are of a much better character than usual, owing to the hard times, which fores many people to seek this employment who for had steady work.

had steady work.

Evolution of the Folding Bed.—Mrs. De Fiat—
Have you anything new in folding beds?

Dealer—Only this, madam, and it really is quite as success. On arising in the morning you touch a a success. On arising in the morning you touch a figure of the first of the fi